

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1972

Armenia	8 S.	Lebanon	9 P.
Belgium	12 S.M.	Luxembourg	12 L.P.
Denmark	2 D.M.	Marocco	1.30 D.F.
Finland	10 S.M.	Netherlands	1.30 F.
France	10 F.	Portugal	2 N.K.
Germany	10 D.M.	Spain	8 E.C.
Great Britain	8 P.	Turkey	15 P.L.
Greece	10 Dr.	U.S.S.R.	1.30 S.P.
Iceland	10 I.	U.S.S.R.	1.30 S.P.
Iraq	25 D.	Yugoslavia	1.30 T.E.
Italy	10 Lira	U.S. Military	30.20
Iraq	12.20	Yugoslavia	8 D.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Temp. 19-21 (80-70). Tomorrow sunny.
Yesterday (Mon.) Temp. 20-22 (70-72). London: Partly
cloudy. Temp. 22-23 (70-73). Tomorrow cloudy.
Yesterday (Sun.) Temp. 24-25 (74-75). CHANNEL:
London: Partly sunny. Temp. 21-21 (70-70).
New York: Partly sunny. Temp. 24-25 (74-75).
Paris: Partly cloudy. Temp. 24-25 (74-75).
Additional Weather Page 2

No. 27,820

Established 1887

Death Toll at 110
In Widest Floods
In U.S. History

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 25.—Eastern North America's first killer storm in 1972 was known today to have caused 110 deaths, and it was feared that more bodies would be found in the mud of broken houses, tossed cars and other debris as floodwaters recede in the states. The flooding was caused by one of the most destructive in U.S. history.

It was the second major flood disaster in North America in two weeks. Flash floods in the Rapid City, S.D., area killed more than 30 there June 10 and 11, but though that death toll was higher, this past week's storm and flooding ravaged the biggest geographic area ever hit by one storm.

The known fatalities included 11 in Cuba, 9 in the southeastern United States, 9 in Florida, 2 in South Carolina, 17 in Virginia, 1 in Maryland, 40 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Delaware, 1 in New Jersey and 11 in New York, as far north as Rochester, on the shores of Lake Ontario opposite Canada.

The service issued a new flood warning today for northern and central New Jersey, because of new rainstorms there, but Civil Defense officials in the state said they expected no serious new flooding.

In general, floodwaters were expected to recede in the Middle Atlantic area by Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

The characterization of the flooding caused by Agnes as the most widespread in a single storm in U.S. history came from Robert White, head of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which oversees the National Weather Service.

"We believe the flooding from the Ohio River to New York is the most extensive in the country's history," he said.

Other Big Floods

In addition to this tempest, the sudden storm in Rapid City and the disaster in Johnstown, Pa., other deadly floods in the United States have included those which killed 730 along the Ohio and Indiana Rivers in 1913, an unknown figure in the hundreds along the Mississippi, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers in 1927, 75 in northern California and Oregon in 1955 and 17 in the Rio Grande Valley in Texas and northern Mexico in 1967. A 1927 Mississippi Valley flood left 700,000 homeless.

Among the estimated 250,000 evacuees who fled their homes in this onslaught of water from the sky and the rivers were Pennsylvania's governor himself, Mr. Shapp, said the region's governors will go to Washington to see Mr. Nixon and "negotiate immediate changes in federal disaster laws." He added: "All 50 states are finding that these states just can't cope with this major disaster."

He estimated damage in Pennsylvania alone as topping \$1 billion, and called it "undoubtedly the worst disaster in the history of the state"—which suffered the nation's highest flood in May 31, 1889, when 2,200 died in the Johnstown flood.

Gov. Linwood Holton of Virginia said his state's losses at \$160 million, the highest damage level in state history. In New York, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, on a vacation to tour flood areas, said the damage was estimated at at least \$1 million, most of it in Albany County, in the "Southern Tier area" making up one-fifth of the state.

In Maryland, curfews and states of emergency were declared in areas along the Susquehanna River.

In addition to Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Virginia, Florida had been declared

Discipline and Reform Problems

McGovern Drive Is Facing Major Convention Issues

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—Three obstacles loom in the path of Sen. George McGovern's campaign as it rushes to the Democratic convention in Miami Beach.

The three could cause so much trouble on the floor of the convention, which opens two weeks from tomorrow, that the nomination of Sen. McGovern seems to be in his hands could turn out to be worth little. And it is just barely conceivable that one of them could deny him the nomination.

In descending order of seriousness, the three obstacles are the informal challenge, the discipline of the McGovern delegates and the proposal for party reform the challenge has become the

Democratic party to consider proposals for sweeping reforms. Page 3.

The hope of the supporters of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern, the Minnesota Democrat argues, is that California's primary law, under which Sen. McGovern took 30% of the state's delegates though he polled only 45 percent of the vote, violates the spirit of reform rules.

It is unlikely that the challenge will be upheld by the Court of Appeals in San Francisco or by the convention's credentials committee. The McGovern forces

and their allies control the committee and the issue was dismissed by the party's reform commission.

Ironically, Sen. McGovern, as commission chairman, pressed for abolition of winner-take-all primaries.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Associated Press
SANDBAGGERS—Volunteer workers reinforcing dike against flood waters in Olean, N.Y.Associated Press
SEEKING FOR HIMSELF—President Nixon studies flood damage near Harrisburg, Pa., through window of a helicopter Saturday. He toured the Maryland-Pennsylvania area.

had to be evacuated, however, when the dikes failed to hold. They sought refuge on higher ground, away from the overflowing Susquehanna River. The river had reached a level of almost twice its flood stage.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city after Philadelphia, also was inundated by floods, but the steel-making city was spared.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

when waters receded on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where they join and flow into the Ohio River.

Although not proclaimed a disaster area, Wheeling, W. Va., southwest of Pittsburgh, was hard hit, with all of Wheeling under water. Although several thousand persons live there, almost none evacuated that sec-

tion of the city. They are accustomed to being flooded.

There were a few reports of looting in some flood areas, but National Guardsmen, Army reservists and extra police put on special duty had little trouble to cope with.

Their main task was safeguarding the lives of citizens taken

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

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Also Bombed in 1968

U.S. Jets Wreck Steel Plant, Lone Modern Unit in North

By Malcolm

SAIGON, June 25 (NYT).—American fighter-bombers using guided bombs have wrecked North Vietnam's only modern steel plant, the U.S. command claimed today.

The raids, carried out yesterday by Air Force F-4 Phantoms, were said to have been directed at the Thai Nguyen steel works, 30 miles north of Hanoi and 65 miles from the Chinese frontier.

Most of the targets identified by the American command since the resumption of air attacks on

U.S. Hijacker May Be Hurt

(Continued from Page 1)

David J. Hanley, 30, the father of two young girls.

A former insurance salesman, Mr. Hanley lived in Florissant, a northern St. Louis suburb. He is said to run Circa 2,000, a small firm that specializes in marketing new inventions.

At a news conference early yesterday morning, William A. Sullivan, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here, said that Mr. Hanley had "absolutely no connection with the authorities whatsoever."

The plane's landing gear was severely damaged and the hijacker was said to be very nervous, believing it to be an official attempt on him. He ordered a new plane immediately. It was taxied to a point nearby. Then, surrounded by crewmen and stewardesses, the hijacker, described as being in his 20s with bushy hair, possibly a wig, slowly walked to the new plane, carrying a small machine gun and the ransom. At 2:45 a.m., they took off.

Mr. Sullivan, who had positioned agents with high-powered rifles around the aircraft, said, "We've had him if we had a good opportunity."

About an hour after takeoff, the hijacker leapt from the plane.

Reports from O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, where the plane proceeded after the parachuting, said that investigators there had found an old Army jacket inside the plane and some fragments of clothing on the tail. This led to speculation that the inexperienced parachutist might have been injured or killed in his leap.

About 150 state, local police and FBI agents were combing heavily wooded areas three miles southeast of Peru.

The hijacker was believed to have boarded the plane in St. Louis. Spokesmen for American Airlines said that no electronic metal detection equipment was used, although other airlines do have such detection aids here. "The equipment is on order," an official said.

Manitoba Crash Kills 9

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 25 (AP).—All nine occupants were killed when a twin-engine light plane crashed and burned on a residential street shortly after taking off from the airport here last night. Among the dead were seven Indian high school students from northern Manitoba. Nobody on the ground was hurt.

W. Browne
North Vietnam April 6 have been anti-aircraft sites, supply depots and communications lines important to Hanoi's offensive against the South.

The Thai Nguyen works, however, is an industrial target. It was said to be North Vietnam's only producer of structural steel of the type used for bridges, railroads and buildings.

An American spokesman said the Thai Nguyen plant had been bombed four times prior to the cessation of bombing in 1968, but that until yesterday it had not been bombed again and had resumed production.

He said the Thai Nguyen plant is within a rectangle about two miles in length and one in width. It includes storage areas and warehouses, coke ovens, open-hearth furnaces, a rolling mill, a power plant, a fabrication plant, machine shops and railroad facilities.

Plots claimed their attacks had destroyed "numerous double-bay warehouses and the plant's open-hearth furnaces for making steel." The bulk of the damage was said to have been done by 2,000-pound laser-guided and television-guided bombs.

North Vietnam's war effort has never depended on the production of what little heavy industry the country has developed over the years. The North Vietnamese economy is essentially agricultural, and most of the nation's heavy military equipment is manufactured in the Soviet Union and China.

However, Hanoi has been struggling to reduce its reliance on foreign-made manufactured goods, including consumer goods such as bicycles.

In South Vietnam, American planes reportedly carried out 324 strikes, not including raids by B-52 bombers.

Once again, the preponderance of B-52 strikes were against Communist troop and supply concentrations in the two northern provinces of the country, where preparations for a major new attack are believed under way.

The heavy bombers flew 31 missions in Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces, apparently to reduce the threat to South Vietnamese forces defending the city of Hué.

This afternoon, American tactical fighters claimed destruction of enemy tanks in occupied Quang Tri Province.

Clashes were reported to be continuing all along the South Vietnamese defenses at the My Chanh River, north of Hué.

The spokesman said that the beginning of the series—in French Polynesia—depended on weather conditions, and that the tests could start at any time.

In Melbourne, Prime Minister William McMahon of Australia said today that President Georges Pompidou had told him that it was not possible to stop the nuclear tests. Mr. McMahon said in a television interview that he would discuss with his cabinet the French reply to his protest letter.

Plans for a group of Australian parachutists to drop into the test zone moved forward.

The protest organizer, Gordon Mutch, 33, said in Sydney that a chartered plane would leave "as soon as is physically possible."

"The whole thing is definitely on," he continued.

In New Zealand, at least two yachtsmen have threatened to sail from France and its dependencies, to the test area unless the government takes action to stop the tests.

In Paris, in another protest, several hundred persons paraded today against the tests. After the hour-long march, the demonstrators heard speakers urge them to mobilize public opinion against nuclear arms.

New Protest on Fiji

SUVA, Fiji, June 25 (AP).—Fiji trade unionists stepped up their protests against the tests today as telecommunications workers joined an airline workers' boycott of French services.

The workers refused to handle cables or telephone calls to or from France and its dependencies.

PARIS PROTEST—Wearing death mask reading "Bombs equal genocide" and a burlap tunie reading "Megatons—Megadeath, No to the bomb," this demonstrator holds out leaflets protesting scheduled French nuclear bomb tests.

Despite International Protests

France Says Nuclear Tests In Pacific Are Still Planned

PARIS, June 25 (Reuters).—

France will conduct its nuclear tests in the Pacific despite pressure from countries there to call them off, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

He said there had been no change in plans to hold the series of tests. There has been speculation that the intense pressure being exerted on France by Australia, New Zealand, Japan and several South American countries was holding up the start of the tests.

The spokesman said that the beginning of the series—in French Polynesia—depended on weather conditions, and that the tests could start at any time.

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Mr. Tan, however, said that because of the unilateral British action Malaysia has decided to use the U.S. dollar instead of sterling as the intervention currency.

Singapore, which like Malaysia holds part of its foreign reserves in sterling, did not comment on the decision.

Clashes were reported to be continuing all along the South Vietnamese defenses at the My Chanh River, north of Hué.

The fighting at An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, which has been causing staggering casualties for nearly three months, apparently was increasing in tempo—763 Communist shells fell yesterday on a South Vietnamese unit two miles southwest of An Loc.

While An Loc was subjected during the peak of the Communist attacks to as many as 10,000 shells a day, enemy shelling has tapered off sharply in the last several weeks.

Hanoi Claims 4 Jets

TOKYO, June 25 (AP).—North Vietnamese gunners shot down four F-4 jets today, the North Vietnam News Agency reported.

BEIRUT, June 25 (Reuters).—Lebanon yesterday accused Israel of sinking a fishing vessel inside Lebanon territorial waters and mortaring a border village.

The incident, in which Israeli gunboats were reported to have sunk the fishing boat near the ancient coastal town of Tyre, in southern Lebanon, it can expect further attacks until it stops guerrillas from operating from its territory.

But Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam rejected suggestions that Lebanon should crack down on the Palestinian commandos.

"We will not clash with the Palestinians, now or in the future, and let Israel hear that well," Mr. Salam said yesterday in an interview with Lebanese television.

He said, however, that the Lebanese government was conferring with Palestinian commandos over ways to prevent Israel from using guerrilla attacks as a pretext to strike against Lebanon.

The first point, Mr. Kissinger said that no useful purpose could be served by disclosing details of his private conversations on China's attitude on the war.

"Events," he said, "will be more

Connally Says Economy of U.K. Is Sound

Expects Little Change In Smithsonian Accord

SINGAPORE, June 25 (AP).—Former U.S. Treasury secretary John B. Connally described Britain's economy yesterday as sound and said a floating pound will not have a serious international impact.

Mr. Connally, on a 30-day trip to five continents as President Nixon's special envoy, also said he does not expect floating of the pound to impair the Smithsonian Agreement he helped work out. The agreement, reached at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington last December, decided exchange rates for major currencies.

"There's no real reason for the situation in which the pound sterling finds itself. Their balance of payments is good, reserves are strong," he said.

"There's nothing substantive in structure that creates any disequilibrium in their situation, and I don't think that what they've done in respect of floating will materially affect the Smithsonian Agreement," Mr. Connally added.

He said he did not think there will be "much implication for the U.S. dollar."

Despite some "speculative concern" about the U.S. dollar, "I think the exchange rate reached at the Smithsonian was basically sound," Mr. Connally said.

"We knew then as we know now the situation would not be solved in six months," he added.

The former Treasury secretary said the major economic powers did not expect the full impact of the Smithsonian agreement to be known until the end of next year.

"We're going to have these bumps on the road. There's certainly no cause for panic. It's definitely not a crisis," he said.

Mr. Connally pointed out there have been 64 devaluations since the end of the Second World War.

The roving envoy also discounted a suggestion by Malaysian Finance Minister Tan Siew Sin that Britain had practically dismantled the sterling bloc by limiting the "scheduled territories" to Britain and the Irish Republic.

In answer to a question, he said, "I don't think it will cause any great problem. It is not necessarily the breakup of the sterling area."

Mr. Tan, however, said that because of the unilateral British action Malaysia has decided to use the U.S. dollar instead of sterling as the intervention currency.

Singapore, which like Malaysia holds part of its foreign reserves in sterling, did not comment on the decision.

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He said, however, that the Lebanese government was conferring with Palestinian commandos over ways to prevent Israel from using guerrilla attacks as a pretext to strike against Lebanon.

In a commentary distributed to Arab newspapers yesterday, the semi-official Middle East News Agency said the Israeli attacks against Lebanon could be followed by similar attacks against Egypt and Syria.

Yesterday's violence followed a day of Israeli air, sea and artillery attacks against southern Lebanon. Total casualties since Israel started its attacks last

Wednesday are now put at 100—roughly the number of casualties when a Japanese suicide squad bombed a and machine-gunned men, women and children at Tel Aviv's Lydda Airport.

The state of tension in Lebanon over the latest raids was heightened with a statement yesterday, by the Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, warning Lebanon it can expect further attacks until it stops guerrillas from operating from its territory.

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John B. Connally

Though Controls Are Temporary

New Exchange Limits Weak British-Commonwealth Line

LONDON, June 25 (NYT).—One result of the float of the pound proclaimed Friday by the Treasury is a weakening of the ties that link Commonwealth countries and colonies with Britain in the sterling bloc nations reported. The Treasury said that in the future all investments in overseas sterling areas will have to be first approved by the Bank of England. Foreign currency for such investments will have to be of from the so-called investment dollar pool and the investments will have to pay a 2.6 percent premium on whatever foreign currency is supplied.

However, the Treasury said when the investments in overseas areas are disposed, owners will not be required to surrender 25 percent of the proceeds in exchange for sterling.

At the time, only Ireland was among sterling bloc nations

invested in them at the time.

The Treasury said that the British action came just after Japan's markets had closed Friday. Last year the Nixon announcement came just as

Temporary
Limit
on
McCovern Forces

Democratic Party to Weigh Weeping Reform Proposals

By Marjorie Hunter

LIBERAL McGovern supporters are keeping changes in Democratic party structure were approved yesterday by the party's National Rules Committee, it is firmly controlled by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D.

The party-reform charter to be voted on at the convention would give control from the traditionalists and give blacks, youths and women a dominant voice in affairs.

Radical and conservative men were broken aside by

Big Hurdles Will Problems McGovern

(Continued from Page 1)

it, Fred Dutton—then a member of the McGovern entourage—fought for and saved the rule primary procedures. The story may be different if the issue reaches the convention floor. The 271 California delegates will not be permitted to vote on the challenge, which probably reduce Sen. McGovern's strength to less than 100.

Most of the delegates not pledged to McGovern joined in supporting the slate—a very large "if," the diversity of their views—it could be upheld. His California votes would be added to his proportional share (120) and the momentum go out of his final drive.

Risk Is Admitted

McGovern aides dealing with the matter, headed by Eli Goldstein, conceded that they could be beaten. But, one of them, in a recent week, "We doubt that our invention is going to be in line with McGovern supporters for the second problem, which is the steps are being taken by McGovern's managers to impose discipline on the delegates pledged to him, some of whom have exhibited in state conventions an instinct for the diversity that could produce dire results at Miami Beach."

One recent example of what McGovern's national campaign has inspired excess occurred at the Montana state convention, where the McGovern delegates voted 11 to 10 to allow a delegate's position to Sen. George McGovern, and at the Minnesota state convention, where the McGovernites not only approved a platform plank for the legalization of gay marriage but also named Gov. Wendell Anderson, a man in a race for convention chair.

Sen. G. Stearns, Sen. McGovern's delegate coordinator, has some of the national staff of each delegation by walkie-talkie to the command trailer to the day of instructions.

"Instruct" Means

On news conference Friday, the staff would "instruct" delegates how to vote on platform, rules and potentially explosive matters. But he conceded, with an individualism of many delegates, that "in this case, instructing" means requesting, discussing, acting.

There is the problem of party reform proposal put up by Rep. James O'Brien, D., Michigan, and Rep. Donald Fraser, D., of Minnesota. The convention will be asked to vote on a proposal, which would radically alter the national convention call for biennial party names and establish a national membership.

Many members of Congress have expressed outrage at the proposal, including Rep. James O'Brien, D., Michigan, and Rep. Donald Fraser, D., of Minnesota. The convention will be asked to vote on a proposal, which would radically alter the national convention call for biennial party names and establish a national membership.

Democrats will hold a caucus next Wednesday to stand on the party reform slate.

According to campaign sources, Mankiewicz, Sen. McGovern's chief political strategist, is going to fight for the proposal so would split the convention. The McGovern staff was likely at work this weekend on a controversial substitute plan.

Ham Veteran Held
Murder in Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25 (AP)—Aham veteran was charged yesterday after four persons, not three, fatally, during a house trailer near Atlanta, police said.

He said Jerry Wade Hulley, who returned from Vietnam days ago, was charged with gunning walked into the and fired several shots at young persons who were to music.

CHUNN French
Perfumes
Gloves, Bags
Sunglasses, export division
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United Press International
FLUID DRIVE—Young motorcyclist up to his spark plugs in water as he tries to cross flooded road near Philadelphia last week when storms swept northeast coast.

110 Dead, Higher Toll Feared In Widest Floods in the U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

by surprise by the floods from a storm thought to be waning.

Prisoners Help Out

Relief forces were bolstered in one case—in the Southern Tier of New York State—by prisoners freed to help out in the emergency.

Among other proposals approved by the committee were:

• Abolition of crossover voting by Republicans in Democratic primaries.

• Abolition of winner-take-all primaries in 1976. California and three smaller states now have such primaries.

• Expansion of party efforts to assure equal seating on committees in party positions and at the convention for blacks, the young, women and various economic classes.

• Creation of a special fund within the Democratic National Committee to subsidize the expenses of poor persons at national conventions or other party councils.

• Creation of a study into the feasibility of holding the 1976 national convention on the campus of some large university, so that needy delegates can use dormitory room and cafeterias.

• Selection of a woman as chairman of the 1976 national convention, with the job rotating between sexes thereafter.

• Creation of four co-chairman positions—both for the convention and its committee, starting in 1976—representing blacks, youths and other minorities.

U.S. Motor Vehicles
Top 112.9 Million

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Federal Highway Administration reports that 112,922,354 motor vehicles were registered in the United States during 1971, an increase of more than 4 1/2 million during the year.

California was shown to have the largest number of motor vehicles, 12.3 million. Next in order were Texas, 7 million; New York, 5.9 million; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 6 million each; Illinois, 5.4 million; Michigan, 4.7 million, and Florida, 4.5 million.

O'Brien Bids Nixon Appoint Investigator in Bugging Case

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, June 25 (WP)—The Democratic national chairman, Lawrence P. O'Brien, has requested that President Nixon appoint a "special prosecutor of unimpeachable integrity, and national reputation" to investigate the June 17 attempted bugging of Democratic headquarters here.

Placing the entire investigation in such hands would insure the "complete objectivity" of the inquiry, Mr. O'Brien said in a letter to the President read today on a national television show. Asked if he had any more evidence to substantiate his charge on Tuesday that the bugging

attempt involved the White House, Mr. O'Brien said: "There is information our attorneys have."

Mr. O'Brien also said that the five men arrested at Democratic headquarters had with them walkie-talkies exclusively licensed to the Republican National Committee.

He cited the arrest of James W. McCord, in the Democratic office, noting that Mr. McCord was associated with both the Committee for the Re-election of the President and the Republican National Committee.

Mr. McCord and the men apprehended with him at the time of the arrest had walkie-talkie radios which were authorized to operate on channels granted by the Federal Communications Commission exclusively for the use of the Republican National Committee, Mr. O'Brien said.

On Tuesday, while filing a \$1 million civil suit against the main Nixon campaign committee in the incident, Mr. O'Brien cited the "potential involvement" of a special counsel to the President, Charles W. Colson.

Today, Mr. O'Brien said: "Our attorneys will unfold the case." The Democratic party's attorney, Joseph A. Califano, refused to say later what that case might be.

The investigation is being handled by the U.S. attorney's office here and the FBI—both of which report directly to the Justice Department.

The White House had no immediate comment on Mr. O'Brien's request, but last week President Nixon said that if the Democratic party is captured by "any narrow ideological elite," Republicans could become the new majority this year.

He said it was ridiculous, as some McGovern supporters have done, to advocate that homosexuals be given the right to marry and that marijuana be legalized.

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Brightest Instructor-Officers Leaving

By Seymour M. Hersh

WEST POINT, N.Y., June 25 (NYT)—The Military Academy at West Point has been stung by a series of resignations from many of its most successful and brightest young officers assigned to teach and train cadets.

In the last 18 months, 33 officers—most of them captains and majors with Vietnam combat experience and advanced education degrees—have ended their Army careers.

"But that's not enough of a

challenge," he added. "I don't want to wait 10 or 14 years to do a job I know I could do now."

Maj. Josiah Bunting 3d finished

as first captain of his 1963 class

at the Virginia Military Institute

and earned his promotions well

ahead of his Army contemporaries.

He was, perhaps, one of the

most popular instructors in the

Social Sciences department at

West Point. He is also the author

of "The Lionsheads," a well-re-

ceived novel about Army life in

South Vietnam published by

Braziller this spring.

The major estimated that he had at least an 80-percent chance "before publishing my book" of becoming a general.

Why did he resign? "Mainly, I think it's a terrible dissatisfaction with the Army and this whole deadly career game," Maj. Bunting said. "You know, get to play it safe for a long period of your life so you can become a general—and by the time you reach it you're a completely different person."

"There are some people in the Army who are willing to wait," the major added. "We're just not willing to wait anymore."

Maj. Bunting professed, however, an intellectual fascination for the Army and its idealism, a belief made clear in "The Lionsheads." Nonetheless, the novel was widely considered throughout the Army to be another, although better, anti-military book.

"I have tremendous respect for the Army," Maj. Bunting explained. "That's what makes it difficult. You get committed to an institution like the Army."

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Wallace Shows Signs of Gains

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Reuters)—Gov. George C. Wallace's doctors reported new signs of movement in his legs and thighs this morning, raising hopes that he may walk again unaided. The doctors said there was "definite evidence of some neurological recovery," but cautioned against attaching too much significance to this.

The governor of Alabama has

been paralyzed from the waist

down since he was shot in Laurel, Md., on May 15 while campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination.

There were 47,600 job openings

for this year's college graduates,

compared with 45,000 last year.

However, there were 70,000 jobs

available for students who gradu-

ated in 1970. Until that time,

job openings for graduates had

up 27 percent.

• The federal government, the second largest employer group surveyed, hired 28 percent fewer graduates than last year.

• At the doctoral level, 36 per-

cent more engineers were hired

than last year, and 17 percent

more Ph.D.s in science and math-

ematics.

• At the masters' level, 33 per-

cent more engineers were hired

than last year.

• At the bachelors' level, 7 per-

cent more business students were

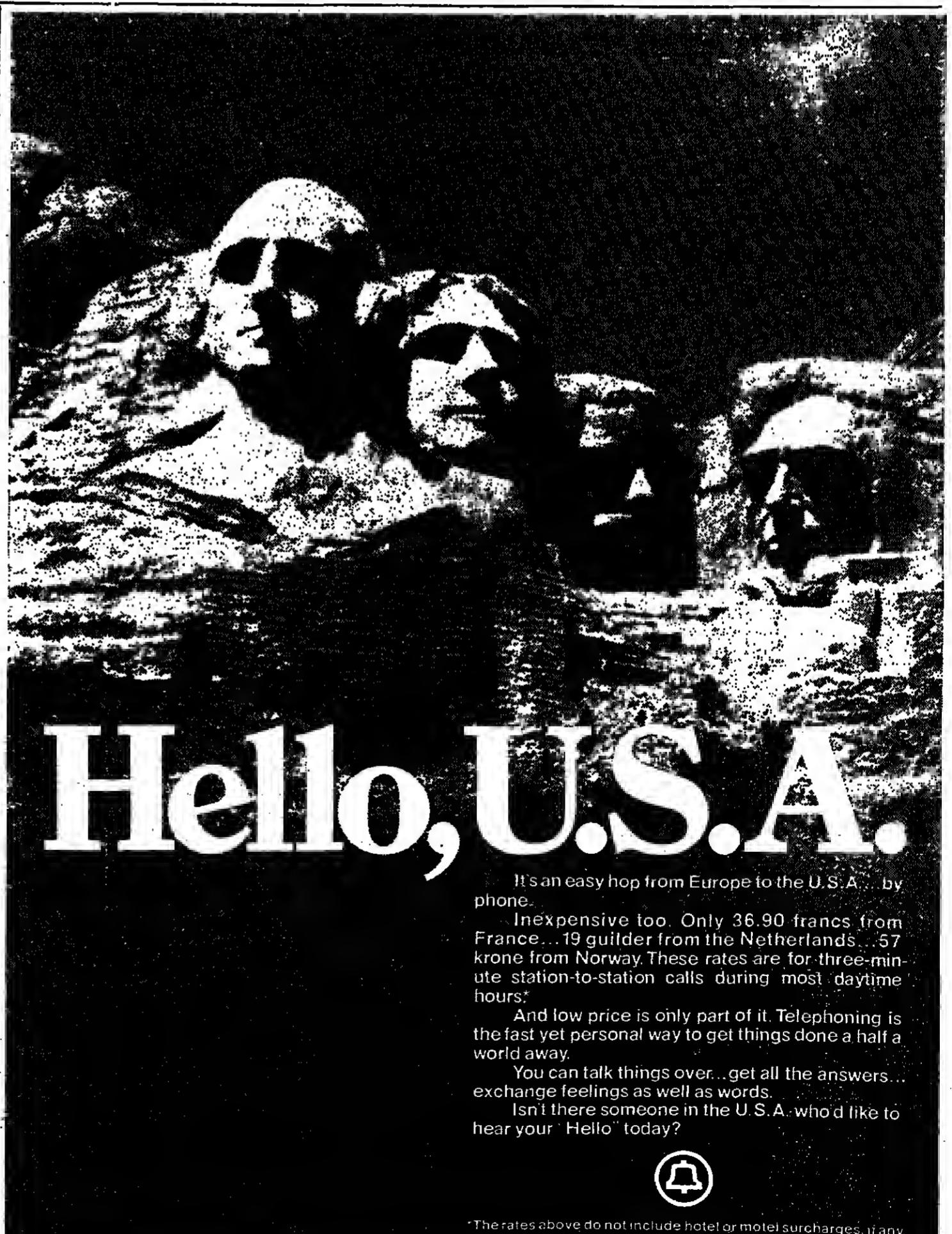
hired than last year, but other

non-technical majors found an

even bleaker market than last

year. They faced a 6 percent

decrease in openings.



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Obituaries

S. Howard Young, 94, F
Of Eisenhower, Art D

Envoy Report on Massacre of Hutus

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, June 25 (NYT).—Diplomatic cablegrams reaching Washington report that widespread repression and political executions are continuing throughout the central African country of Burundi.

The reports indicate that the Burundi government, headed by Lt. Col. Michel Micrombo, is prolonging the wave of reprisals that began on April 29 when elements of the country's Hutu majority staged an abortive coup against the ruling Tutsi minority.

The two ethnic groups have repeatedly clashed since Belgium granted Burundi independence in 1962. The Tutsi represent 15 percent of the population and the traditionally subservient Hutus make up the remaining 85 percent. The country's population is about 3.5 million.

A cablegram from Western diplomatic sources dated June 21 and now circulating in the State Department reported:

"Many Hutus are being buried while still alive. Leadership elements have been slaughtered. The rest are docile and obedient. They are digging graves for themselves and are thrown in afterward."

Senior administration officials have now confirmed receipt of the information. One, who was asked why no public statement of protest or concern had been issued, replied:

"The State Department feels that it has no leverage. If it makes any public statement, its diplomatic mission there may be thrown out of the country."

The United States has a diplomatic mission of about 15 persons at Bujumbura, the capital. Pending the scheduled arrival in late July of Robert Yost as the new ambassador, the mission is being headed by Michael Hoyt, chargé d'affaires. The 144 other Americans in Burundi are mostly missionaries and business men.

Contents of the messages received in recent days were furnished to The New York Times by the office of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., who is chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.

25,000 Refugees

Sen. Kennedy disclosed that reports in administration hands now estimate that at least 25,000 Hutu refugees have fled from Burundi into neighboring Tanzania, Zaire, Rwanda, and the Central African Republic.

In response to repeated inquiries, State aides said that the State Department had assured Sen. Kennedy that civil strife in Burundi was ending, that law and order were being restored, that preparations were under way to meet emergency relief needs and that, in short, "things are quiet again."

In a statement issued yester-

day, Sen. Kennedy said: "As in the case of Bangladesh, once again field reports to our government are being suppressed. Things are not under control in Burundi—the killing goes on and there is no relief in sight."

Other excerpts from incoming cablegrams reported that "selective genocide" was continuing to take a heavy toll among the Hutu tribe in Burundi and that many persons were being arrested.

Masses Affected

The United States now has reached beyond the intellectual and leadership elements, of whom few are left, one cable said, and is reaching into the "masses of villagers and refugees throughout the country."

Other reports here say that the government's relief program is "not uniformly administered" and that in cases where government authorities have assured refugees of safe return to their villages, male refugees have been picked up and "summarily" slaughtered.

State Department officials, who asked not to be identified, said that any attempt to estimate the dead would be a "numbers game." They noted that a three-man United Nations mission, headed by Isoufou Djemakou, had arrived in Burundi Thursday with instructions to report to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on conditions and on the need for an international relief program.

The United States has no aid program in Burundi but has earmarked about \$500,000 in technical aid and in emergency disaster relief since the start of the emergency.

Papers in Italy
Will Not Appear
For Four Days

ROME, June 25 (AP).—The Italian Association of Newspaper Publishers announced today that they were suspending publication for the duration of a journalists' strike called for this week.

The shutdown would affect typographical and all other employees involved in newspaper production even though they had not joined in the journalists' walkout.

A communiqué by the publishers said that, as a result of the strike, the newspapers were "constrained to suspend publication." The journalists called a four-day strike this week to protest a decision by the publishers to cease publication of Monday morning editions.

Yesterday, a 24-hour strike by pilots sharply curtailed Alitalia's European and Middle Eastern services. Transatlantic and other intercontinental flights, however, were normal.

The strike was the first of a series planned for the next two weeks.

Belgrade Court Sets
New Trial for Croat

BELGRADE, June 25 (UPI).—The Yugoslav Supreme court yesterday saved an accused Croatian terrorist from the firing squad for the third time and once again ordered his retrial, court officials said.

Milenko Erkic, 26, now in prison for being a member of the extremist Croatian Liberation Movement, has been sentenced to death three times for the bombing of the Belgrade railway station and a nearby cinema in 1968.

The case now returns to the lowest judicial level, the district court of Belgrade, to decide once again whether Mr. Erkic planted the time bombs. The two explosions killed one person and injured several.

Two years ago, the Port Authority announced plans that it

should widen the flow of traffic and end the back-up of cars, limousines, trucks and buses that in recent summers had

been delayed by traffic jams at Kennedy International Airport this summer.

After a recession-inspired two-year lull, travel is booming again at Kennedy. The Port of New York Authority, which operates the 5,000-acre airport, expects 5 million passengers there in July and August, 10 percent more than during the same months a year ago.

For the full 12 months of 1972, Port Authority officials are expecting 21 million passengers—a record, and the largest number of travelers to use Kennedy in five years.

There are some improvements this summer. Better air traffic control techniques and greater use of jumbo jets have helped cut congestion in the air, and customs-clearance facilities have been expanded.

But generally the outlook is for delays and congestion during much of the summer. Virtually nothing has been done to decongest most major sources of on-the-ground traffic snarls.

Two years ago, the Port Authority announced plans that it should widen the flow of traffic and end the back-up of cars, limousines, trucks and buses that in recent summers had



Associated Press
FIRST TIME—Chancellor Willy Brandt arriving by train in West Berlin station Saturday. It was first time a West German chancellor had crossed through East Germany by land to reach the isolated city. West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schnetz at left.

Brandt Plans November Elections

BERLIN, June 25 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said yesterday that he will call an early election to break the deadlock in parliament caused by his campaign.

It is necessary to have more understanding for the fact that every policy designed to help people has a price, and privileges have to be done away with," he told the labor representatives.

Mr. Brandt thanked the unions for the support they have given him in the last few months in his fight to get his nonaggression treaties with Russia and Poland ratified.

Normally elections to the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, would not be held until the fall of 1973. But defections from his coalition have so

diminished Mr. Brandt's slim majority that he has not been able to get his budget for 1972 passed.

When Mr. Brandt took office in 1969, the first Social Democratic chancellor in West German history, he had a 12-vote majority.

Defections, many because of opposition to Mr. Brandt's "Eastern policy" of reconciliation with the Soviet bloc, have caused a deadlock in parliament.

Standoff Will Oppose

The opposition Christian Democrats, however, have been unable to muster enough votes to oust Mr. Brandt in a non-confidence vote.

"The citizens of our country have a right to be assured that there will be no bill in the legislative process," Mr. Brandt said.

He said that as the legislative period draws nearer to its regular end next year, the Christian Democrats could be expected to block constructive work in parliament.

Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt told newsmen he believed Mr. Brandt will open the path to new elections by means of a confidence vote in parliament.

Loss of a confidence vote or Mr. Brandt's resignation as chancellor would be the only means of forcing midterm elections.

Mr. Brandt said that despite the situation in parliament, his government has been able to govern, and there has been progress in both foreign and domestic affairs.

Time for Clarity
But he said the time has come to clarify the situation. Mr. Scheel told newsmen it now is necessary to get a clear majority through new elections.

In Bonn, Rainer Barzel, chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats, said: "At last, the chancellor has drawn the necessary consequences from the failure of the government and coalition."

Mr. Brandt broke precedent yesterday and traveled to West Berlin by train, the first West German chancellor ever to do so.

He and other chancellors before him had always flown to the Western outpost, which lies within East Germany.

Western officials said the trip is an indication of the improvement in East-West German relations.

In retirement from international competition for the last three years, the Blue Team reassembled to defend the olympiad title it won in New York in 1964 and in Deauville in 1968. It said then that the 1972 olympiad would be the final appearance of what many consider to be the greatest bridge team ever: Walter Avarelli, Giorgio Belladonna, Pietro Forquet, Benito Garozzo, Massimo d'Alasio and Camillo Pabis Tocci. The team won all 13 world championship events in which all six men competed.

DACCA, June 25 (UPI).—At least 50 people died were missing in flood struck hundreds of the Sylhet district of Bangladesh. It was reported today. Officials said that 118 districts were affected by the floods.

Eighty thousand acres were destroyed and 1,000 damaged.

As the Kushkush River runs through Sylhet, from Noakhali and Barisal, indicate that the flood reached there in the next.

The United Nations operation in Bangladesh, the government, held keep watch on the sit drop food to isolated villages. The operation is also speedboats, medicine and relief materials.

Meanwhile, the Press India news agency reported that at least 100 people had been washed away in Assam, which is a Sylhet and where seven are reported to be in of the bodies had so recovered.

Typhoon Hits Mi

MANILA, June 25 (UPI).—Typhoon Ora, with more than 75 miles struck the greater Manila today, causing death and blacking out the city of 3.5 million.

Philippine news agents the death toll at seven a teen-aged boy and a old girl. Authorities said 1,000 persons were h

Castro, in Czech Shoots 2 Cham

—PRAGUE, June 25 (UPI).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro shot two chanciers yesterday, defeating the U.S. Aces by 55 international match points, and then confirmed its plans to retire.

The two-day final match ended the 16-day fourth world olympiad, in which 39 countries competed. Canada finished third with France fourth.

Three days earlier, the Italian women's team won its series, Italy thus scoring the first double victory in olympiad history.

In retirement from international competition for the last three years, the Blue Team reassembled to defend the olympiad title it won in New York in 1964 and in Deauville in 1968. It said then that the 1972 olympiad would be the final appearance of what many consider to be the greatest bridge team ever: Walter Avarelli, Giorgio Belladonna, Pietro Forquet, Benito Garozzo, Massimo d'Alasio and Camillo Pabis Tocci. The team won all 13 world championship events in which all six men competed.

DEATH NOTICE
R. GORDON DRIVER, a Zugand on Sunday, June 24. Gordon Driver, beloved son of Marion Emily, died father Elizabeth, Susan and Beatrice. He was the great-grandfather of Patricia Louise and Harold. Private service of June 24, the Less, Tonawanda. In lieu of flowers, a donation to Camp Gordon, Driver, Capital Y.M.C.A., 36 College St., Tonawanda.

Monte Carlo

Leigh

Sheriff

Sher

New Center-Right Coalition Will Be Listed Today in Italy

ROME, June 26 (UPI)—Acting Premier Giulio Andreotti will announce a new government within 24 hours, temporarily ending a decade of center-left rule, political sources said today.

They said that Mr. Andreotti would inform President Giovanni Leone that he has succeeded in forming a government composed of his own Christian Democrats and Social Democrats and Liberals.

The moderately rightist Liberals, who last participated in a government in 1957, replace the Socialists, who were partners in the center-left coalitions that governed Italy for 10 years.

The sources said that Mr. Andreotti and his government—the fifth in 26 years—might take the oath of office as early as tomorrow night.

Caretaker Regime

Mr. Andreotti, 53, has led a minority all-Christian Democratic government on a caretaker basis since February, when ideological splits split and toppled the last center-left coalition.

During three weeks of negotiations by Mr. Andreotti, the So-



Giulio Andreotti

cialists refused to serve in any government with Liberals and the dominant Christian Democrats, and that they were unhappy with the close ties between Socialists and Communists.

The result was a decision to swing the government slightly right by bringing in the Liberals. But Mr. Andreotti said that he hoped the Socialists eventually would rejoin the government.

The small but influential Re-

publican party, another partner in the center-left coalition, said

earlier that it would not serve

in the next government but

would support Mr. Andreotti in Parliament.

This technically gives the An-

dreotti coalition a majority of

18 in the 630-seat Chamber of

Deputies and four in the 322-seat

Senate.

Among Mr. Andreotti's most

pressing problems are the worst

economic recession since World

War II, uncertainty about the

future of the Iira, a labor threat

to stage widespread strikes for

more money and benefits and

growing agitation over delays in

long-promised social reforms.

Mr. Andreotti outlined his gov-

New Cards for Soviet Party To Allow Purge of 'Unworthy'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union published yesterday the plan for a nationwide review of the Communist party's rank and file with the aim of purging those "not worthy of the high calling of Communism."

The 145 million party members are viewed in this country as model citizens who are expected to show the way to the rest of the Soviet 245 million people in dedication to the political principles of Communism, in expertise and diligence on the job and in an irreproachable style of personal living.

Discussing the criteria to be used in the proposed purge, an editorial in Pravda, the party daily newspaper, said examiners would be expected to ask themselves the following questions:

"How does the Communist view his duties on the job as well as his party instructions? Is he constantly raising his own ideological and professional level? How does he conduct himself in everyday life?"

More Cohesion Sought

The Pravda editorial made it plain that the purge was designed to transform the Soviet Communist party into a more

cohesive organization.

"Party purges of the past were

designed to free the party of alien class elements," Pravda said.

"Under the conditions of a class

struggle within the country, this

was essential to strengthen the

QE-2 Designer To Do Riverboat For Mississippi

LONDON, June 26 (UPI)—QE-2 designer James Gardner has been retained by an American shipping company to design a \$13-million Mississippi riverboat, it was announced here.

The company, Greene Line steamers of Cincinnati, whose parent company is Overseas National Airways, operates the last stern-wheeler on the Mississippi, the 45-year-old Delta Queen.

While the Briton carries out the exterior design of the new boat, as yet unnamed, a British firm, Three Quays Marine Service of London, will be marine consultants for the project.

party and raise its fighting capacity."

The focus in the forthcoming purge is expected to be on passive members who seek to benefit from the political advantages of party membership without contributing to the party's effectiveness as a coordinating and organizing force in Soviet society.

5 Premiers and 2 Chancellors Attend Socialist International

VIENNA, June 26 (UPI)—Some of Western Europe's leading statesmen will discuss major issues, including the Middle East situation, at a four-day Socialist International congress starting here tomorrow.

No Arab countries are represented at the Socialist International meeting, but a special commission is studying Arab political movements, and their findings may prove the basis for talks eventually leading to Arab party membership.

Wilson to Speak

British opposition leader Harold Wilson will speak in the Wednesday debate on Socialist policy for Europe, and will have an opportunity to defend his anti-Common Market stand in front of such convinced Europeans as West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and European Commission President Simon Mansholt.

A British proposal nominating Mr. Wilson for a new post of president of the Socialist International has been withdrawn, and he will remain a vice-president.

No controversial resolutions are expected to be adopted by the congress as on major international issues. Most member countries agree that negotiations provide the only basis for solving world crisis.

Israel to Speak

In a radio interview shortly after her arrival, she stressed that it is absolutely essential to keep the border quiet and that Israel will do what is necessary to halt guerrilla activities there.

Mrs Meir is expected to propose that the Socialist International condemn the recent massacre at Israel's Lydda Airport.

The Israeli premier is the Austrian police's main worry in



New personalities

At the top of the successful 200-250C range, Mercedes-Benz now introduce four new models, the 280, 280E, 280C and the 280CE, all with new engines.

Modern power-units with their rapid acceleration enable the fast, courteous driver to move swiftly and safely through today's congested traffic.

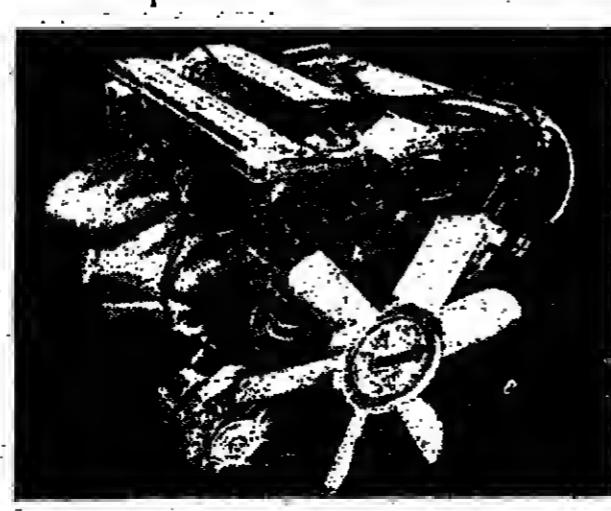
Mercedes-Benz now complete their smaller bodied range with four new cars with completely new engines. The 280, 280E, 280C and the 280CE are now at the top of this group. Naturally, these cars have safety features which enable their extra power to be used with complete safety.

New twin-overhead camshaft engine.

The new 2.8 litre, twin-overhead camshaft engine is one of the most advanced designs in production anywhere in the world. In relation to its

performance fuel consumption is extremely favourable. Its top speed will satisfy demanding drivers.

Mercedes-Benz 280 E/280 CE, 185 h.p. DIN (210 h.p. SAE), electronically-metered fuel-injection system, 0-60 mph in 9.9 seconds.



The current Mercedes-Benz range:

200 D	280 S
220 D	280 SE
200	280 SE 3.5
220	280 SEL 3.5
230	300 SEL 3.5
250	300 SEL 6.3
250 C	350 SL
New 280	350 SLC
New 280 E	600
New 280 C	600 Pullman
New 280 CE	

The range available varies in some countries to suit local requirements.

Mercedes-Benz 280/280 C, 160 h.p. DIN (180 h.p. SAE), dual compound downdraught carburetor, 0-60 mph in 10.6 seconds.

Harnessing the engine power is more important than the power itself, so the models have more powerful brakes and wider tyres. Fuel tank capacity is 17 gallons.

There are also changes in the cars of the whole range: additional exterior safety colours, improved interior finish, extra position on wiper switch for interval operation. Headlamp washers as an optional extra on some models.

Talking about Mercedes-Benz is thinking about safety.



Mercedes-Benz

Mr. Laird's Nonsense

President Nixon has wisely parted company with Defense Secretary Laird on the Soviet-American missile-curb agreements, which Mr. Laird wants to hold hostage for a \$25-billion program of new strategic offensive weapons. The President has called on the Congress to approve the strategic arms limitation (SALT-1) agreements first, as urged by arms control advocates, and only then to debate the defense budget items, which he hopes will be approved as well.

In so doing, Mr. Nixon has clearly separated himself from Mr. Laird's threat to press for a 12-site anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) defense—scuttling the SALT pacts—if accelerated development of the Trident missile submarine and the B-1 strategic bomber is denied. The President has, however, unfortunately joined Mr. Laird in urging passage of the Trident and B-1 appropriations. What Mr. Laird's argument overlooks is that American construction of a countrywide ABM system would lead to a similar anti-missile defense in the Soviet Union. With the U.S.S.R. limited by the SALT pacts to very low levels of ABM defense, unacceptable retaliation against at least 50 Soviet cities would be certain even in the unlikely event of a Soviet first-strike that wiped out 850 of America's 1,000 Minuteman—the highest number officially predicted. But Soviet construction of a nationwide ABM system would degrade both the Minuteman force and the American submarine missile force far more than the Soviet weapons program now under way.

A nationwide Soviet ABM system of an advanced nature might be able to intercept most attacking American missiles. But there is no other weapons development now in sight in Russia or the United States that could threaten the retaliatory capability of the American Polaris-Poseidon force of 41 missile submarines, which will be serviceable for another 20 years. Virtually the entire force would have to be destroyed simultaneously to prevent a retaliatory attack.

If a now-unforeseen breakthrough in anti-submarine warfare (ASW) were one day to occur, it would take so long to build such a system and test it to operational certainty that the United States would have plenty of time to take countermeasures. And this country would then know what countermeasures were needed. Larger numbers of smaller submarines or even anti-ASW techniques might be the best answer. To switch

from 41 medium-range submarines to a smaller number of huge long-range submarines at more than \$1 billion each could well turn out to be the wrong solution.

President Nixon has argued, in support of the Trident and B-1 appropriations, that American security requires an ongoing offensive weapons program to prevent a future Soviet advantage in weapons unrestricted by SALT-1, an area in which Mr. Brezhnev reportedly said the Soviet Union would continue its build-up.

* * *

The issue, however, is not whether the United States should have an ongoing program but what kind and at what pace. Ultimately, the Polaris-Poseidon will have to be replaced, but replacement does not have to begin in 1978. It is much too early to freeze on the Trident design and start on advance procurement as this year's crash-program budget proposes. Research and development work on a replacement could well continue with deployment planned for the late 1980s.

A replacement for the B-52 strategic bomber may be needed sooner. But there is plenty of time to study a better solution than the B-1, which will only be marginally better at penetrating Soviet airspace and will cost vastly more. Many experts believe a low-cost stand-off bomber carrying large numbers of air-ground missiles could provide a greater capability at a fraction of the price.

Soviet development and deployment of MIRV multiple warheads in large numbers, which is unlikely before 1980, will not endanger the American bomber or missile submarine forces even if it ultimately does threaten much of the Minuteman force. Panic action, therefore, is uncalled for.

President Nixon argues that accelerated development of the Trident and B-1 would provide a "bargaining chip" for SALT-2 or such importance that, without it, a comprehensive limitation of offensive weapons could not be negotiated. The United States already has more than twice as many separately targetable warheads as the Soviet Union. With Soviet antimissile deployment now to be limited, that is far more than enough. American restraint now might make it possible for the SALT-2 negotiations to achieve ceilings at much lower levels than if the arms race is pressed ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rising Soviet Tensions

For much of the past decade Pyotr I. Yakir has been the most courageously outspoken representative of the tolerated Soviet domestic opposition. His ability to remain a free man while others who felt as he did were sent to jail or insane asylums derived from at least two factors: he sedulously obeyed the letter of Soviet law, and he enjoyed international fame as the son of a famous Soviet general who was framed and executed by Stalin in 1937.

Now Mr. Yakir, too, has been arrested, the latest victim in a rapidly rising tide of repression that is quite separate from but parallel to the long-standing maltreatment of Soviet Jews. It has produced hundreds of arrests in recent months as well as new tactics such as the forcible expulsion from the Soviet Union of two well-known dissidents, poet Iosif Brodsky and mathematician Aleksandr Yessenin-Volpin. Last month, demonstrations for Lithuanian freedom were put down by armed force in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas. Secret police searches of the homes of suspected dissidents have now become routine.

The object of this neo-Stalinist crackdown is eradication of vocal internal opposition. So far, however, the success of the effort is questionable, and the repression itself is producing reactions Moscow had not anticipated. Thus a new issue of the *Chronicle of Current Events*, the principal Soviet underground newspaper, appeared recently despite intensive effort to shut it down.

Academician Andrei D. Sakharov, father

of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, evidently despairs of the usefulness of private approaches to Mr. Brezhnev and has recently released two critical memoranda, explaining that "with hurt and alarm I am forced to note . . . the growth of restrictions on ideological freedom or persecution for political and ideological reasons."

Perhaps most significant is the decision of some of the dissidents "to go to the people," to try to make contact with the Soviet working class and rouse it to strikes and demonstrations. The "democratic movement" in the Soviet Union has hitherto been largely confined to intellectuals and university students. But Soviet workers have abundant grievances, ranging from what Academician Sakharov calls the "deplorable" state of Soviet education and health care to the huge inequalities in real income between ordinary proletarians and the ruling group in the Kremlin and those who serve it.

In the short run, the Soviet secret police are undoubtedly strong and ruthless enough to prevent dissidence from becoming a major problem. But the Soviet Union now has the most educated population in its history, and its people now have far more opportunity to know about the outside world than at any time since World War II. In such a situation, repression can solve nothing. A far wiser policy would be to use the improved international atmosphere to make the concessions necessary to ease internal tensions as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

British Monetary Stability

The market, in short, has delivered a rational judgment on a mismanaged economy. Foreign observers have judged that an economy in which inflation appears to be raging again, in which industrial relations have been reduced to a courtroom farce, in which the government itself is in unprecedented deficit, is unlikely to be able to sustain an exchange rate and an agreement

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 26, 1897

PARIS—President Félix Faure yesterday afternoon made his customary annual pilgrimage to the tomb of his murdered predecessor, M. Carnot, in the Pantheon. During the President's visit the general public was excluded, but during the rest of the day, between the hours of eleven and four, visitors were admitted, fifty at a time, to the crypt in which M. Carnot's remains repose. Mme. Carnot attended a commemorative mass celebrated at her parish church.

Fifty Years Ago

June 26, 1922

PARIS—The "speaking film," a combination of the screen picture and the phonograph, seems at last to have been realized. M. Louis Gaumont, who has been experimenting for the last twenty years on the automatic synchronization of lip movements on the screen and the audible word, has presented the results of his experiments at a private show in the Gaumont Palace, before a private cinema experts and scientists. The result was a success, the method complicated.



The Skyjack Solution

Lydda and the Agony of the Arab Moderate

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT.—The past two weeks had been an ordeal for Fakhr Boustany and his manner was agitated and his temper short. He insistently thrust a letter forward to an American newsmen he met last week and said:

"The Palestinian people all agree with me but they are afraid to say so because of the men with the guns. We cannot live that way. Please help us tell the world that there are Palestinians who condemn what happened at Lydda Airport."

A successful Palestinian business executive, Boustany had already publicly expressed reservations about the terrorist killing of 26 persons at the Israeli airport of Lydda May 31. This had earned him an intimidating anonymous note and he had taken to carrying a submachine gun around in his car.

Fakhr Boustany died Monday. After his funeral Tuesday, close friends said that the stress of the aftermath of the tragic day at Lydda may have helped bring on the heart attack that killed him at age 48.

The Lydda killings, committed by three Japanese gunmen in the name of the Palestinian cause, have brought a time of torment not only for Boustany but also for many others in the more established ranks of the Palestinian community, which forms an important slice of the Arab world's best educated businessmen, skilled technicians and top academics.

In private conversations over the past week, a number of these Palestinians, who are essentially Arab refugees from the land that became Israel in 1948, have expressed feelings of horror and have shared in Boustany's impassioned rejection of such terrorist tactics.

The Lydda killings may in fact have brought a serious new division of Palestinian opinion between moderate and radical factions. It is easy to find revision over Lydda; but it is also easy to find Palestinians here who are proud of the operation.

A Radicalization

There are signs of increasing radicalization within the important Palestinian political organizations. Previously they had condemned the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine for its exploits, but it seemed to be impossible—enlisted both Chinese and Soviet support for his project, although significantly silent on Lydda.

If Fakhr Boustany's friends are correct, the agony he experienced in recent weeks over these developments may be a microcosm of that of Palestinian moderates, among whom Boustany insistently clashed himself.

Educated as a civil engineer at the American University of Beirut and in London, he was general manager of a pipeline company here and was recently elected president of the "ID" (international division) of the pipeline contractors association.

In a Beirut restaurant last week, he emphasized that he had always agreed with what he saw as the general aims of the Palestinian resistance movement. He advocated establishing a non-sectarian state to which Palestinians could return, by military action if that was necessary.

Friends reported that he also gave regular donations to Al Fatah, the largest and least ideologically inclined of the Palestinian organizations.

"But what does the shooting of defenseless tourists in airports have to do with any of that?" he demanded sharply. "That has set back our cause tremendously. Who will listen to the Palestinians now?"

A Plea

He had delivered a speech at the Arab Petroleum Congress in Algiers shortly after the Lydda incident and referred briefly to terrorist tactics by saying Palestinians should "build pipelines, not blow them up." He later received an anonymous note denouncing him for serving "imperialist interests." That was when he began carrying a gun.

But it did not stop him from contacting three foreign newspapers in an attempt to get published a letter that was addressed

to a man believed to be in hiding abroad—Dr. Wadi Haddad, the PFLP second-in-command—who reputedly planned the Lydda operation. Boustany, born in Haddad, had gone to school with Haddad there and emotionally appealed to him in the letter to "reject terrorism."

Boustany's letter recounted the killing of 100 Arabs at Hisham in Haifa by a Zionist terrorist bomb when he and Haddad were schoolmates. Their class witnessed the aftermath and the children were ordered "to the shore to start throwing stones into the sea as well as curses and insults until we get rid of all our vengeance." Haddad did not throw any stones. He was tormented and silent.

Calling him a man of sharp intelligence, Boustany added that Haddad "is now in trouble and is getting our whole Palestinian community in trouble as he left his stone throwing too late." Haddad was described as "a tortured man taking revenge too late by proxy and with other people's guns."

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The letter also asserted that Jewish terrorists belonging to the Irgun and Stern gangs had committed atrocities against Arabs and gone free. Haddad should "be a greater man than most" by denouncing terrorism "and remove this stigma for the just Palestinian cause."

A Palestinian scholar here said Monday that "there has been very little rejoicing among Palestinians that I know about what happened at Lydda. People have talked about the Lydda operation as a way to mount the United Nations to accomplish the enemy's goals." The scholar said the Lydda operation was a "success" in that it "has dug us into the grave and cease to exist. We must sabotage the peaceful continuation of the de facto, which the Israelis want."

The Lydda operation will accomplish the movement of the left within the Palestinian resistance movement," asserted Ghassan Khanafani Monday. Khanafani is a member of the PFLP, but emphasized that he was speaking to a newsmen as an expert on Palestinian affairs and not for the organization.

"We are in a very defensive position, with two very narrow choices," he said. "The choices who disagree with the President are helping the enemy. So it is a question whether Mr. Nixon can stick to the aloof stance. The more so since he has Mr. Mitchell as campaign manager."

The remarkable thing about Mr. Mitchell is how intelligent a man could have compiled, in such a brief career as a public figure, so many deep associations in matters involving chicanery and the cutting of corners. The most delicate cases he brought as attorney general—the charges against Angela Davis, the Bergman brothers, the Chicago 7 for conspiracy, and Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco—turn out to have had an astonishing insufficiency of evidence.

His claim of authority to bug domestic subversives without advance judicial approval was unanimously rejected by a Supreme Court dominated by Nixon appointees. The man he chose to head the sensitive criminal division had to retire after figuring in a gay Texas scandal involving fraud and bribery.

Even as Mr. Mitchell became campaign manager for 1972, the Republicans refused in plain contradiction with the spirit of the new law on campaign spending, to divulge the names of big contributors who gave before the statute became applicable.

Hanoi's Gamble

Thus the U.S. campaign plays a definite role in Indo-China—and vice versa. The gamble facing Hanoi's Politburo is whether McGovern can win and will then offer a swift, soft peace, or whether, after stubbornly holding out until Election Day, North Vietnam will find Mr. Nixon again in office—and not in the least pleased by Hanoi's previous obduracy.

In Europe, likewise, there is keen interest in the campaign. McGovern's pledge to slice \$32 billion from the American defense budget sends shivers through NATO, although it isn't thought possible he will stand by that excessive figure. Nevertheless, any appreciable cut could disintegrate the alliance.

Furthermore, neither the most brutal East-West projects—a European security conference or mutual and balanced force reductions—can start until after the elections. But should the United States decide on immense cuts in its own defense pledges, obviously Russia will see no reason to balance this with an equivalent on its own part. It would prefer getting something for nothing.

Nobody can yet reckon what the precise electoral program of the two candidates will be or what status the Vietnamese will have by autumn. Despite everything, Hanoi may decide to negotiate a reasonable settlement soon, perhaps assuming Mr. Nixon will win, and would be tougher afterward.

This is not speculation. But it is not speculation that foreign governments are starting to regard this U.S. Presidential contest with more fascination and, in some cases, with more concern than any similar election in twenty years.

U.S. Electoral Shadows

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—American Presidential campaigns sometimes cast long shadows overseas and this particularly appears to be the case in 1972. Already one foreign ambassador has been reprimanded for hints of intervention and, far more important, many capitals appear to be taking exceptional interest in the projected contest.

By now it is widely assumed that Senator McGovern will oppose President Nixon and that, even if there are modifications in his attitude on some issues between now and Election Day, there will be a striking difference in the platforms on which the two candidates are being

seen as the prospect of access to complex U.S. technical equipment.

For these reasons, one may assume, McGovern was dispatched to Hanoi to press for a compromise peace. As a signal afterword, he gave an unusual press conference in Calcutta. But despite Soviet preponderance in North Vietnam, the Russian President seems to have failed.

Nor is there any convincing evidence that Kissinger, in a subsequent journey to Peking, was able to enlist concurrent Chinese pressures for settlement. The paramount goal China seeks is to supplant Soviet influence in Indo-China.

So far, despite the brutal fact that North Vietnam is now weaker, more isolated and more bruised than at any time this year, its tough Spartan regime shows no signs of yielding. May-be—and one hopes this is the case—it will yet agree to send its envoys back to Paris and negotiate a compromise. But maybe—measuring the effect of the war on the U.S. elections—it won't.

The Problems Remain

Truce, But Not Yet Peace in Ulster



WAR IN ULSTER—A battle scene in Londonderry during June of last year. A bomb attack left one dead.



CRIME AND PUNISHMENT—A man tried by an IRA court is left tarred and feathered on a Belfast street.

Millions of Wasted Man-Hours

Russia Pays the Price for Its Cash Economy

Theodore Shabad

SCOW (NYT).—You're a Russian and you've got a pay. It has been strictly cash basis so far in a country where personal checks are own and, anyway, smack into wealth and money bank.

the paying of monthly for rent, utilities, and regular outlays wastes at 20 million man-hours a for the citizens of Moscow one, of them has now out, and each man-hour coming increasingly in a tight labor market.

is suggested that regular to be paid by employers in a system of withholding in force for income installments purchases and payments in factory-owning.

proposal, published in the Literaturnaya Gazeta, tended to curb an overrunning volume of paper.

in a country that is just entering the age of the after.

A reader, V. Fundator, an engineer, on how to introduce greater efficiency into the cash-based consumer economy.

Under the headline "Does It

Quake Commuters Of Ancona, Italy

ANCONA, Italy (NYT).—During the day, the old Adriatic seaport of Ancona struggles to stay alive. The post office operates out of a truck, a druggist out of a minibus. Some work goes on.

In the evening, most of the population hurries out of Ancona, crowding into resort hotels on nearby beaches and the mountain villages of the interior. Fishermen with their families put out to sea.

At night Ancona is eerie—an abandoned city, with few signs of life besides police patrols watching out for looters.

In the past five months Ancona has been shaken by 2,500 earth tremors and a dozen minor earthquakes. The people who have not moved out for good have become a population of "earthquake commutes," working in the city by day and leaving for safer places at night. They remember that Ancona was hit by a severe quake in 1960.

10 of 11 Gone

Only 10,000 persons out of Ancona's 110,000 population slept in the city during some nights last week after a few particularly sharp earth shocks. Those who stayed bedded down in railroad coaches, in their cars, under 1,000 tents in parks, or wrapped in blankets on the sidewalk. Most of Ancona's buildings—at least 30,000—are damaged and require extensive repairs or inspection by experts before they can again be inhabited.

Many of the townspeople blame the quakes on recent offshore drilling by the state oil and gas agency. Seismologists, though not sure of the cause, have indicated an area below the seabed five miles northeast of Ancona as the epicenter of the present disturbance. The regional Assembly in Ancona has appealed to the Rome government to ask international earthquake experts, including U.S. scientists, to investigate. "It's terrible," says Ancona's mayor, "to suffer from an undiagnosed disease."

Always Have to Be Cash?" Mr. Fundator depicted the time-consuming system under which tenants in municipal housing—almost all rental housing is government-owned—must go to their local savings bank once a month and then line up at the rent-collection window while an elderly teller, laboriously counts the money and writes out and stamps a receipt.

Mr. Fundator said his proposal would also end the humiliating practice of posting the names of rent delinquents in apartment buildings.

"It certainly is not pleasant to find your name on the list," he said. "Sometimes such lists are being torn down and, it seems to me, rightly so because those whose names figure on the list are usually people with too little time."

Regular Outlays

He thought that even the present level of computer use in accounting departments of factories and offices should be adequate to handle withholding of regular employee payments and to transfer them to appropriate government agencies.

Regular outlays in the average family budget include fees for nurseries and kindergartens, vacation resorts and children's summer camps, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines and deposits in savings banks.

Mr. Fundator said his suggestion might make at least a dent into the growing paper flow by reducing the writing of cash receipts by 90 percent. Many Soviet citizens still view computers as the answer. They have yet to reach the stage of worrying about computer errors, bedeviling many an unhappy consumer in the West.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Page 7

Informing the Next of Kin

"If I ever got knocked off I'd hope someone would comfort my wife—that's why I sure as hell wouldn't say no to this detail. But it's the hardest thing I've ever done in the Army."

By Gloria Emerson

POST BRAGG, N.C. (NYT).—A woman is always asked to sit down in case she faints. If there are children, the mother is taken to another room so they will not learn of the death of their father from a stranger. It is expected that women will weep, often hysterically, but that men will take the news with greater calm and self-control.

The experiences of officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Bragg assigned to notification teams, whose duty it is to inform next of kin of a soldier's death, are ones that all men dread.

The system of personal notification was introduced here in March, 1966, when U.S. casualties in Vietnam were running high. In earlier wars, the news of a soldier's death came in the disposition of remains, and that 24 hours from the personal notification, a telegram will be received confirming the death.

Capt. Robert Narler, who served in Vietnam as have most of the officers at Fort Bragg, remembers how in 1968 he had to go to Southern Pines, N.C., to tell a young woman that her husband had died of wounds when a base camp in Vietnam came under mortar attack.

"The girl opened the door and then, when she saw me, slammed it—as though to kind of shut out the bad news," Captain Narler said. "I just waited and knocked again. She was planning to leave the next day to meet her husband in Hanoi on his R and R (rest and recreation)."

The woman tried to talk as she wept and the one question she kept asking Capt. Narler was, "How did this happen?" The woman knew her husband was assigned to headquarters company with an infantry battalion and was not in a combat role, he said, adding: "He probably wrote reassuring letters to her that he was not in danger."

Initial Shock

The initial shock is so great that few wives, or parents, are able to think clearly or ask where the body of the dead man is. Details of the funeral, financial assistance including the death gratuity, benefits from the Veterans Administration and Social Security benefits are all explained by a survival assistance officer who is also held responsible for assisting the next of kin if difficulties arise.

Officers handle the notification of the deaths of officers while noncommissioned officers do the other cases. Men on notification team duty wear a uniform that has a jacket and tie. They are ordered to be "neat in appearance and in attire."

"Do make the visit as inconspicuous as possible" is another Army guideline. But the appearance of an Army car, and two soldiers in their best uniforms, often alerts a neighborhood that they have come with bad news.

The casualty department here is responsible for personal notification and survivor assistance for all deceased servicemen—even if they were never stationed at Fort Bragg—if their next of kin reside in any of North Carolina's 62 counties and one county, Marlboro, in South Carolina.

Elsewhere in the country, the commanding general of each Army area delegates a base or bases to set up notification teams to inform families.

The Army directive for personal notification asks soldiers not to hold a prepared speech in hand when approaching a house, and not to refer to notes when talking to next of kin.

"Don't speak hurriedly or extend over-sympathetic gestures or manifestations which might be misconstrued," the directive also says.

Missing Men

When servicemen are missing in action, their families are also notified, and they are told that missing does not mean dead.

"If I ever got knocked off I'd hope someone would comfort my wife—that's why I sure as hell wouldn't say no to this detail," Maj. Chester Steckel said. "But it's the hardest think I've ever done in the Army."

Others such as M. Sgt. Stephen Koch agree. He had to notify a woman who was eight months pregnant, a civilian employee at Fort Bragg whom he knew, that her husband had died in Vietnam. She was giving her children breakfast when he arrived.

"She took it very calmly—probably the reason was that the impact hadn't yet hit her," he said. "Yes, oh yes, she wept."

He said that it didn't really make much difference whether you had to notify the wife or parents of a professional soldier or a draftee.

"Either way it's not easy," Sgt. Koch said.

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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Eurobonds

Deutsche Mark's Magnetism Creates New Problems for Bonn

By Carl Gwertz

PARIS, June 25 (UPI)—The big question on the international capital market this week is, "What will the West Germans do?"

Revalued for the second time in two years last December and with the nation's economy only just now emerging from a recession, the deutsche mark remains one of the strongest currencies in the world and a magnet for investors looking for a safe haven. Even before the present crisis got full blown, the Bundesbank was warning that it was concerned about the continuing inflow of foreign capital and its inflationary impact on the economy.

Subsequent events can only have made the Bundesbank more upset. And despite Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller's assurance on Friday that Germany will not introduce currency control measures, there are few bankers who do not think some kind of controls are in the making.

Against this background, the recent softness in DM-denominated Eurobonds is expected to evaporate. The 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 percent level on most recent issues had been comparing less and less favorably, as the currency uncertainties seemed to be fading, with the 8 percent available on dollar bonds.

But with speculation in favor of the mark expected to mount again, the low coupon level is not seen as deterring investors from taking the bonds.

Currently on offer are two 15-year issues, each for 100 million DM with a 6 1/2 percent coupon. The borrowers are Courtaulds, the U.K. fibers group, and the Province of Quebec. In addition, the Mortgage Bank of Finland will

soon be in the market for 70 million DM.

There were two issues priced last week: EssoMobil Holdings' 100 million DM offering was fixed with a 6 3/4 percent coupon and a price of 99, and the World Bank's 250 million issue, which was issued at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent.

The outlook for dollar bonds is less rosy. That the dollar has been exposed anew was amply demonstrated by the more than \$1 billion that the German and French central banks took in supporting the rate before they shut down Friday morning. The loose end of the Dec. 18 monetary agreement—notably the inability of official foreign institutions to convert the dollars they hold into other assets, such as gold or special drawing rights—now threaten to unravel the delicate monetary accord. The major fear, almost unspoken, is whether the current upset will lead to what everyone had been trying to hard to avoid until now—a breakdown in the international payments mechanism that cripples international commerce and sets off the sparks to light a worldwide depression.

At the least, the present uncertainty is expected to push up the return to investors who are willing to commit themselves to a long-term bond investment. Last August, at the height of the previous currency crisis, one of the best credit-rated companies in the world, General Motors, issued a 15-year Eurobond at 99 1/2 with an 8 3/4 percent coupon (a yield to maturity of 8.96 percent).

There are no estimates of what it will take to make straight dollar-debt attractive to investors at present. For the moment,

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	118.7	119.5	108.9
June 18	June 11	June 18	
"Currency in circ...	\$61,933,000	\$61,944,000	\$58,985,000
"Total Loans...	\$87,285,000	\$87,182,000	\$84,582,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,855,000	2,745,000	
Auto production...	187,974		
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	3,947,000	3,833,000	3,757,000
Freight car loadings...			
"Elec Pwr. kw-hr...	34,116,000	33,981,000	31,835,000
Business failures....	149	173	195

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	May	Prior Month	1971
Employed	61,884,000	61,265,000	78,530,000
Unemployed	5,022,000	5,073,000	5,155,000
Industrial production...	196.3	192.3	186.2
"Personal Income ...	\$265,760,000	\$265,500,000	\$245,200,000
"Money supply... \$235,500,000			\$221,200,000
Consumer Price Index...	124.3	124.6	120.2
"Mfrs. Inventories ...	\$101,246,000	\$100,458,000	
"Exports	\$3,769,000	\$3,860,700	\$3,821,300
"Imports	\$4,459,700	\$4,475,000	\$3,783,000
	March	Prior Month	1971

Statistics for construction contracts, meat, meat products, meat and other food prices in the United States and the sudden, dramatic action of Britain in floating the pound last week diverted the attention of the business and economic community away from the state of the domestic economy and the securities markets.

Float of Pound, Spurt in U.S. Food Prices Divert Investor Attention From Wall Street

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT)—

The mounting concern over rising meat and other food prices in the United States and the sudden, dramatic action of Britain in floating the pound last week diverted the attention of the business and economic community away from the state of the domestic economy and the securities markets.

On the domestic front, the Nixon administration was pondering various options to try to bring uncontrolled raw agricultural products under a price discipline that would help in its difficult battle against inflation.

It is a knotty problem—one that could well undermine the whole controls mechanism. Most observers agreed that the basic approach on meat and foods had to be a program to increase supplies. An increase in imports of meat, now restricted to about 1.25 billion pounds, would help somewhat, but it might take considerable time to achieve.

Affluence to Blame

It is the general affluence of the American consumer that is partly responsible for the recent sharp upward course of meat prices. The public is demanding and eating much more beef these days, but the increase in the supply has been rather minimal, while production of pork and lamb has declined. Upward price pressures have been the result, and they are expected to intensify.

On the international front, the most significant event was the decision of Britain to allow its currency to float freely after several days of speculative pressure that demanded huge support operations. It was a reflection of the country's economic problems, particularly rising inflation and

a deteriorating balance-of-payments situation.

While the suddenness of the decision to float was surprising, it was heralded by some bankers here as a constructive move that would avoid the usual prolonged period of currency support and borrowing operations.

With nothing particularly uplifting in the background news to spur it on, the stock market here marked time during most of last week and managed to retain its steady, cautious course.

It was somewhat surprising that the market was able to hold its ground so well in the face of

the rather adverse ration of economic news here and abroad.

Some Bad News

At home, the unpromising developments included such things as a further rise in consumer prices during May, especially meat and other foods; the upward course of the prime banking rate and other interest rates; the decline in durable-goods orders last month; the continued redemp-

tion trend in mutual-fund shares, and growing concern about the huge size of the federal deficit and the implications it carries for fiscal and monetary policy.

Another current worry in Wall

Street arose from the gathering strength of Sen. George McGovern's candidacy for the presidency after his primary victory in New York.

Furthermore, the stock market's technical position left much to be desired, with many more stocks setting 1972 lows than highs and with declines outnumbering advances most days.

What did sustain the market's stability was investor confidence that the ongoing recovery in the economy would be extended and broadened, with resultant gains for corporate earnings.

The stock market closed the week generally lower, with all of the leading averages showing very small net changes, in slower trading.

The Dow-Jones Industrial stock average ended the week at 944.50, a decline of 0.37 for the week. All the other indexes also had a movement of less than a point.

The turnover on the Big Board for the five sessions dropped to 69.5 million shares from 77.3 million the week before.

Stocks that lost ground on the Big Board totaled 1,040 issues, against 866 that advanced and 203 that showed no net change. There were 304 that reached new lows for the year and 102 that touched new peaks.

Curtis-Wright, powered by prospects for the Wankel engine, rose 5 3/8 to 44 5/8 last week after trading at a record price of \$2. Volume was 922,200 shares, making it the week's most active stock. The company holds North American rights for the Wankel.

Gulf Oil added 3/8 to 25 1/8 on a turnover of 336,100 shares. It is one of the international oilts that have steadied somewhat since the nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Co.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, June 25 (NYT)—Stock prices drifted downward in moderate volume on the American Stock Exchange last week. The index closed at 27.37, off 0.13, and volume dropped to 1.81 million shares from 1.94. In the case of the over-the-counter issues the week decline took the NASDAQ index from 140.87 to 140.14.

Behind the prices there were some interesting stories. Elyal, in the medical products field, dropped 6 points one day during the week when it said it might have to increase its own selling force instead of doing a large part of selling through American Hospital Products. The dispute was solved amicably later in the week, and the price of Elyal shares ended at 30, down 1 7/8 on the week. It led the list of most active stocks with a volume of 410,200.

Two movers on no specific news were Harrash's, the gambling casino, which has been strong in recent weeks. It closed at 55 7/8, up 6 3/4. Bowmar Instruments pushed ahead 4 1/8 to 34 1/4.

Once a stock moves on the \$100 price mark, some investors look upon it as a potential candidate for a stock split, which often brings a disproportionate price increase. Champion Builders gained 13 3/8 points in the week to close at 109 5/8. Earlier in the year its price was bolstered by good earnings reports and the optimistic outlook for mobile homes and camp trailers which it builds.

In the Over-the-Counter market, movers included Diagnostic Data which rose from 28 1/2 to 35 3/4 and Delcal Agreements, which rose from 75 to 80. Meanwhile, Bassett Furniture declined from 53 1/4 to 49 1/2. Cartridge Television dropped from 32 to 28 1/4, and Graphic Scanning declined from 48 1/2 to 37 1/2.

there are no straight dollar issues on offer. But on the secondary market, the GM bonds are yielding 7.9 percent to maturity while Esso 7s and Shell 8s are yielding 7.7 percent.

A further complication for the straight dollar-debt market is that the recent issues have not been placed well and dealers

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

port much paper floating around. Of course, further depressing prices are the new currency jitters. Dealers reported almost no trading Friday, but marked prices down on the expectation of new weakness.

Convertible dollar debt is expected to fare better in the pres-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

it is the general affluence of the American consumer that is partly responsible for the recent sharp upward course of meat prices. The public is demanding and eating much more beef these days, but the increase in the supply has been rather minimal, while production of pork and lamb has declined. Upward price pressures have been the result, and they are expected to intensify.

On the international front, the most significant event was the decision of Britain to allow its currency to float freely after several days of speculative pressure that demanded huge support operations. It was a reflection of the country's economic problems, particularly rising inflation and

particular concern about the state of the domestic economy and the securities markets.

Affluence to Blame

It is the general affluence of the American consumer that is partly responsible for the recent sharp upward course of meat prices. The public is demanding and eating much more beef these days, but the increase in the supply has been rather minimal, while production of pork and lamb has declined. Upward price pressures have been the result, and they are expected to intensify.

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Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 11)

market because investors can switch to the underlying common stock—which offer a better hedge against devaluation and inflation than fixed-income securities. However, two of the three issues currently on offer are from issuers not well known in Europe and reports on the demand for them varies widely.

In addition, they suffer from the competition of the well-known third—J.C. Penney, which is seeking \$35 million at 4 1/2 percent. The bonds are expected to be convertible into Penney's stock at a price about 15 percent over the prevailing New York Stock Exchange quote.

Masachusetts Mortgage & Real Estate is offering \$25 million of 15-year bonds expected with a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and a conversion premium of 7 to 8 percent. Managers say the high coupon is a function of the fact that the common stock's yield is 5 percent.

Massachusetts is a real estate investment trust and, in order to benefit from certain U.S. tax laws, distributes 30 percent of its income to shareholders. Managers say the terms on the bond are to be sweeter than what investors can get by buying the stock, else why buy the bond?

Still on offer in the fledgling Luxembourg finance market is **Burnham Oil's** \$50 million issue, due in 1980, expected with a 7 percent coupon.

Transactions handled by Euroclear in the week ended Friday were worth a nominal \$345 million, up from \$183 million in the previous week.

Kreditplus Luxembourg reports that new issues closed during the second quarter totalled the equivalent of \$1.345 billion, up from \$1.123 billion in the first quarter.

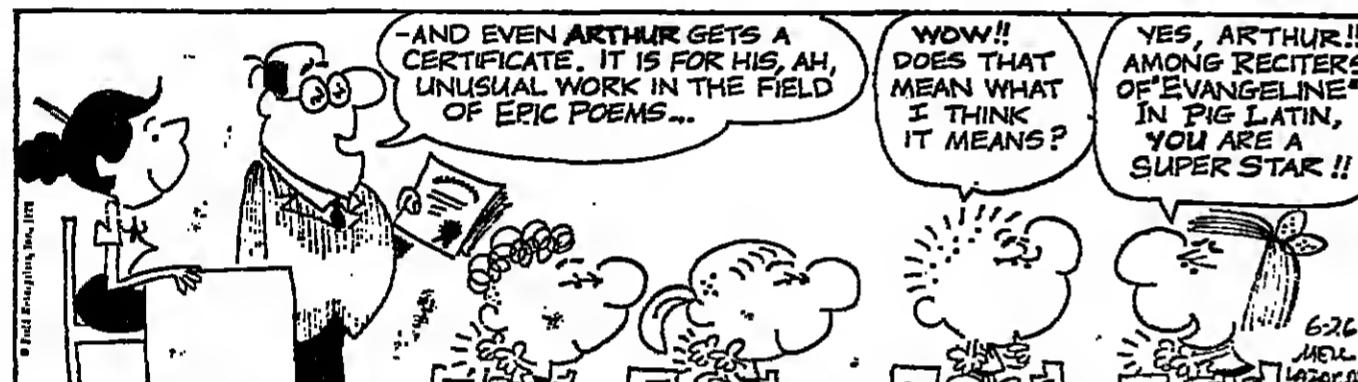
It says that a volume approaching a record \$5 billion could be obtained this year "if no major upheaval occurs before the end of the year."

The bank notes that \$25 percent of the issues in the latest quarter were denominated in dollars, up from the 58.2 percent in the first quarter but well below the 76 percent share attained in the opening three months of 1971.

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 5)

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Tutor Mfg. 56	108	101	107	-1
Tracer Inc.	238	214	207	-1
Transtar Corp.	100	91	94	-1
Transtar Inc. 50	101	91	93	-1
Transtar Inc. 52	45	20	19	-1
Transamerica 52	100	90	94	-1
Transamerica 53	100	90	94	-1
Transamerica 54	100	90	94	-1
Transamerica 55	100	90	94	-1
Transamerica 56	100	90	94	-1
Transamerica 57	100	90	94	-1
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Italy won a convincing victory Saturday in the world bridge championships. The celebrated Blue Team, which captured 15 world titles in the 1950s and 1960s, emerged from a two-year retirement to beat the Aces, who won the world title for the United States in 1970 and 1971, by 65 international match points. Canada took third place, defeating France by 63 points.

For all but 16 deals of the 88 in the finals, the Italian lineup was Pietro Forquet-Benito Garozzo with Giorgio Beladonna-Walter Avarelli. The third pair, Massimo d'Albrio and Camillo Pubbi Tisci, relieved Beladonna and Avarelli for one session.

The anchor pair for the United States was Mike Lawrence and Bob Goldman, who played all but 16 deals. Bob Hammann and Paul Soloway played 60 deals and Jim Jacoby and Bob Wolf, who suf-

fered three slam disasters early in the match, played 44 deals.

Thanks to a rally late Friday night that cut the Italian lead from 69 points to 28, the Americans started the last 24 deals with some hopes. But the Italians showed once again that they are invincible in a last-session crisis. They increased their lead in the final 12 deals to win by 65 points.

The Italian grand slam shown in the diagram received a little help from the opponents. Garozzo chose a gentle one-spade opening and relied his suit when Forquet responded two clubs.

Four diamonds was a cue bid, and east's lead-directing double permitted south to show first-round control by redoubling. This was just what north needed, and his five no-trump bid was a grand-slam force. Holding two of the top three spade honors, Garozzo dutifully bid seven spades, which presented no problems in the play.

In the open room, Lawrence opened the south hand with four spades, which made it difficult for north to explore the grand-slam prospects. He bid four no-trump and settled in six no-trump when south denied an ace.

The broader implications of this are twofold: that many of the Labor party's mistakes, especially in their policies to trade unions, may be due to their lack of working-class roots and their mis-

understanding of workers. (Weston's surprise loss to Heath in 1970 is an indication of this.)

And the Conservative party, now under Heath's "harsly professional style," seems politically purposeless beyond its adherence to taking Britain into the European Economic Community.

Britain needs some harsh realism, and even some sense of fear to face up to her current problems; and for this confrontation, Heath is well suited," Sampson observed. "But in the end every country needs also reassurance and hope with which to face a difficult future . . . and though

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

NORTH

♦A64

©A8

©KJ3

♦AK762

WEST

♦73

©1065

©Q864

©Q1093

EAST

♦5

©5723

©A109752

©J8

SOUTH

©KQJ10922

©Q54

©54

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

East

South

West

North

Pass

2♦

Pass

4♦

Pass

4♦

Pass

hills Fight ay Past xpos, 1-0

arlton's Pitch
apies Benches

NTRELL, June 25 (UPI).—
Batemann honored and Carlton survived a brawl just four hours today as Philadelphia Phillies blanked Montreal Expos, 1-0.

pitch thrown by Carlton in

fourth inning struck Expos

start Tim Foli on the helmet

started the brawl between

clubs near the pitcher's

stakeout.

anager Gene Mauch

the charge from the dugout

Mauch was thrown out

the game and Carlton went

register his eighth victory

in 18 games, striking out

and walking two.

man who joined the Phils

Montreal in a trade

McCarver two weeks ago,

the fifth inning with a

run down the left-field

McAnally, who was

out of the game in the

inning when he was charg-

ing through a pitch at

up the home run

Batemann and suffered his

defeat against only one

Sunday

Batemann left the game

his homer because of a

in the meantime, was taken

hospital by ambulance for

observation after he was

from the field on a

initial X-rays were

He was also injured in the

and was an unidentified Phil-

player allegedly kicked

and picked him.

Cards 7, Mets 1

throwing 'Scipio' Spinks

leads to 13 batters in the

as St. Louis beat the Mets,

New York, in the first

of a double-header.

McTorre drove home Luis

in the first inning with

of his two doubles. The

scored again in the sixth

reached base on an error,

in the second on a wild pitch

around on Gerry Mc-

McNally's single.

Reds 5, Astros 4

McMenie, who hit a

inning home, doubled in

of both teams to drive home

and give Cincinnati a

game victory over Houston,

the Reds back into first

in the National League

of the season.

Astros 5, Twins 2

Chicago, Manny Sanguillen,

hero with a base

single, came through

the game with a grand

home in the top of the

second and was his first major

homer. The

was the third in a row

Cubs, who slipped five

behind the front-running

Pirates 9, Cubs 2

Chicago, Manny Sanguillen,

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single, came through

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home in the top of the

second and was his first major

homer. The

was the third in a row

Cubs, who slipped five

behind the front-running

Orioles 2, Tigers 1

the American League, out-

Terry Crowley drove

one run and scored an-

to help Jim Palmer win

game and eighth in a

Baltimore edged Detroit,

the Tigers for first

in the East.

ley lashed a run-scoring

in the first inning to off-

Bates Brown home in the

of the first in Bal-

and scored the winning

the sixth inning. Brooks

sung home the de-

run off loser Tom Tim-

ley after Crowley led off

with a double.

Twins 5, Royals 3

Killebrew smacked the

home run of his career

two men on in the third

and Minnesota withstood

6-inning rally to defeat

5-3, in Kansas City

first game of a double-

Andrew's ninth homer of

season came off Royals'

and loser Dick Drago,

after Danny Thompson's

and a walk to Rod Carew.

hot, which wanted Kille-

two places ahead of

Williams on the all-time

run list, put a damper on

27th birthday.

Indians 4, Yanks 3

Cleveland, run-scoring

Ray Fosse and pinch-

John Lovestrom highlight

run eighth inning and

Perce picked up his

victory as the Indians

the New York Yankees

in the first game of a

header.

Red Sox 8, Brewers 1

Pattin pitched a six-

and third baseman Mike

fourth-inning error al-

the Boston Red Sox to

and go on to defeat the

8-1, in the first game of

bleader in Milwaukee.

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Lady Ump Quits After 1st Game

Changes Call, Ejects Manager

GENEVA, N.Y., June 25 (UPI).—Baseball again is without a female umpire.

Bernice Gera, a 41-year-old housewife from Jackson Heights, N.Y., quit yesterday after umpiring the bases in the first game of a New York-Pennsylvania League doubleheader in which she changed her mind on a "safe" call, and then proceeded to throw out her first protest. Just three innings after her abbreviated career started.

Mrs. Gera had been scheduled to work behind the plate in the second game but walked into the stadium office and told Geneva general manager Joseph McDermott: "I'm sorry Joe. I just resigned from baseball."

Witnessed said Mrs. Gera had tears in her eyes as she made the announcement. Then, still wearing her blue uniform, she got into her car and told newsmen, "I think baseball just lost the best promotion it ever had. She did not say why she was quitting.

Breaking a Barrier

Mrs. Gera's appearance came after a six-year court fight which ended Jan. 13 when the New York State Court of Appeals agreed with Mrs. Gera's contention that established physical requirements for baseball umpires were unjustified and discriminated against women.

Mrs. Gera had officiated at semi-pro and amateur games in the past and signed a contract with the New York-Penn League in 1969 after taking her case to the state's Human Rights Division.

Mrs. Gera was noticeably nervous before the Geneva-Rangers-Auburn Phillips game

and, seconds later, Mrs. Gera

said she had forgotten that the

play was a force and had to

ask for help.

A Mistake

After the game, Mrs. Gera

said she had forgotten that the

play was a force and had to

ask for help.

Two-hand Backhands

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Pets for Love or Safety

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CHICAGO (NYT).—Americans' fondness for animal companionship—apparently spurred by family affluence, social alienation and a desire for protection—is growing by leaps and bounds.

In fact, the animal and reptile pet population has soared to upward of 700 million, or more than three times the human population.

New York City alone has an estimated 600,000 dogs, which is more than Delaware's human population.

Across the country, pet store owners say business is booming, especially for large dogs. Animal shelters, although crowded with cats and dogs, report steadily growing throngs of prospective pet owners.

Manufacturers are doing a \$4-billion annual business in animal toys, gourmet foods, cages, clothes, cookies, collars, jewelry, nail polish and animal coats-of-arms.

Airlines and motels find more families traveling with pets, while a small corps of veterinarians, many of whom are

specialists, face overcrowded waiting rooms.

"The whole pet phenomenon these days is just unbelievable," said Cal Harberts, a prosperous cemetery owner, who in recent months has buried more than 5,000 animals in a site overlooking California's Napa Valley. Burial prices start at \$250.

The reasons are probably as varied as each household. According to the Family Bureau, a prime reason is the growth of suburbs, where residents have the space and income to devote to pets. "People can afford more things that give pleasure," said one researcher, "and pets are one of them."

Others seek protection, and dozens of interviews indicated that an affectionate pet, while sometimes for children, can be quite a comfort to those ensnared in a hectic or lonely modern life.

Pet census-taking is not yet an exact science, but the Pet Food Institute here estimates that almost three-quarters of all American households own at least one dog, cat or other pet. Fish form the largest single group.

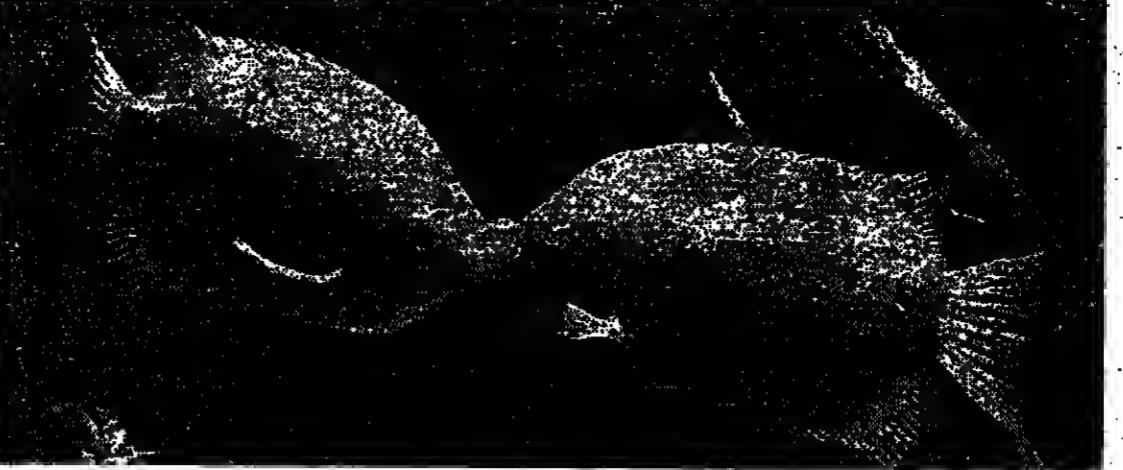
The American Humane Society figures there are about 34 million dogs and a like number of cats in the country, as well as monkeys, birds, snakes, hamsters, turtles and wild pets ranging from frogs to raccoons.

In the last decade, according to the Family Economics Bureau in Minneapolis, the pet population has grown three times faster than the human population and it continues to increase 3 percent a year.

And this has prompted new and expanded businesses. For instance, Americans will spend around \$1.5 billion on dog and cat foods alone this year—twice the amount they will spend on baby foods.

Once a minor offshoot of feed or meat-packing companies, pet foods now are made by such giant concerns as General Foods (Gaines, Gravy Train, Prime), Ralston-Purina (Chuck Wagon, Purina Dog and Cat Chow and Tender Vitamins) and Lipton (Tabby and Three Little Kittens).

In the interests of profitable diversification, Lipton bought its cat-food operations from the



Fish form the largest single group of pets, a soaring United States population.

User Products Co. three years ago, about the time the R. T. French Co. (Doggie Dounts) introduced People Crackers, a dog cookie shaped like macaroni, burgers and dog catchers.

The French Co. which also produces mustard and Worcester sauce, reports sales of dog treats increased 16 percent last year, twice its general corporate gain. Thus encouraged, the company developed Foodie Food, soon to begin test marketing.

General Foods, which recently added dog cheeseburgers to its product list, is also testing three

new dog foods, including four kinds of Cycle—for puppies, active adult dogs, less-active adult dogs and senior-citizen dogs.

And Ralston-Purina, which traces the rapid growth of its dog foods to their mass introduction to supermarkets from feed stores, recently began construction of its 10th pet-food plant.

Researchers are working on birth-control pills for dogs and cats, and tranquilizers already exist. One inventor has designed a platform with an electric

motor. When a pet activates the device, it slowly scratches his side.

There are also car safety belts, high-backed baby seats and walkers, maternity clothes, health insurance and psychiatrists, pink and blue baby books, elaborate tombstones and formal portraits for pets, as well as paw watches. Some kennels send vacationing owners postcards from their pets complete with pawprint signatures.

There are recordings to train owners to train dogs, animal grooming services that make house calls and motels for horses.

In Kansas, the State Highway Commission is using old fire hydrants at roadside rest areas to mark pet comfort stations.

But the growing pet popula-

tion is not popular with everyone.

Brooklyn Heights and Chicago's

City Council have been the scenes recently of emotional de-

bates over proposed legislation to require owners to clean up after their dogs or to keep them off public lands altogether.

At least five Chicago suburbs

have enacted cat-control ordi-

nances to curb feline freedom

to roam, yowl and taunt neighborhod dogs.

As pet popularity has bur-

geoned, pet cemeteries have

prospered. There are now about

400 scattered across the country,

and the National Association of

Pet Cemeteries has just comple-

ted its first annual convention.

In some cases obtaining a pet

is much like adopting a child.

For example, like many agencies,

Kay's Animal Shelter in Arling-

ton Heights, Ill., now requires

potential pet owners to com-

plete a detailed questionnaire in-

cluding a query on where the pet

will sleep.

PEOPLE: Pearl Buck, 80, Still Full of Good Works

Pearl S. Buck, the only woman to win the Nobel Prize for literature, is 80 years old today, but has young-sounding plans for a busy future, both as a writer and as the head of several organizations aiding children of mixed Asian and American parentage.

"I'm always full of plans," Miss Buck said at her home in Bucks County, Pa.

One recently completed project is a collection of stories titled "Once Upon a Christmas," and soon another book culled from her China background will be published. She declined to elaborate, saying a forthcoming announcement will give details.

She is immensely proud not only of her writing career, which has spawned 24 books, but of her two major avocations—the Pearl S. Buck Foundation and Welcome House.

The foundation will in August gain a division set up to arrange international adoptions for "American" children born to American soldiers and foreign women.

Royalties from her books support the foundation, which she organized in 1949 and which operates in Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Okinawa and Vietnam. Founded in 1949, Welcome House facilitates the placing of children with mixed racial backgrounds in adoptive homes.

"It's going very well," Miss Buck reported.

Elaborate birthday celebrations in her honor included a private dinner Saturday, the foundation's large gala last night at her home, and a foundation staff party with Miss Buck at a theater in Philadelphia.

Looking back over her experiences, including a brush with death in China at the hands of revolutionaries in 1927, she commented that she has enjoyed it "enormously."

"I wouldn't have missed any of it, though some was tough going. Everything seemed to have meaning."

"I hope you print that," she said. "To have this jerk ... the character comes in and pull the telephone out of the wall."

In the call Thursday, Mrs. Mitchell threatened to leave her husband unless he gave up politics.

She said she was in bed in her bedroom at her villa at Newport Beach, Calif., when the incident occurred.



Pearl Buck

Mitchell said she had become "a political prisoner" and "can stand" any more of the life she has been living since Mitchell left his cabinet post to head the Committee to Re-elect the President.

"I'm leaving him until he decides to leave the campaign," she told a UPI reporter. "It's horrible to me. I have been through so much. I don't like it. Martha isn't going to stand for it. I love my husband very much. But I'm not going to stand for all those dirty things that go on."

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